mark Twain
Class B3

Alexander Sogyppone
Nov. 10 88

aim: What the the heart divisions.

1. Superior vena cava - large vein which carries blood to the right atrium.

2. Inferior vena cava - large vein which carries blood to the right atrium.

deoxygenated lean 3. Pulmonary artery - carries blood from the right ventricle to the lungs [deoxygenated blood]

4. Pulmonary vein - carries blood from the lungs to the left atrium (oxygenated blood)

aorta 5. Aorta - The largest artery in the body, distributes oxygenated blood throughout the body.

Pulmonary Circulation

Blood enters the heart through the superior & inferior vena cave into the right atrium. Blood is pumped from the right atrium into the right ventricle. From the right ventricle, blood is pumped through the pulmonary artery to the lungs. From there, it is pumped through the pulmonary vein, to the left atrium. From there, blood is pumped to left ventricle and then the aorta and the

Write Diff bet systematic + pulmonary circ
Give chars of each
Vent halfs to old each to Heart contract

Science 101 7B3

Mark Twain
B3

Alexander Zoppore
November 12, 2018

Demo what is the association of the heart & blood vessels for you

Trace blood path - superior & inferior vena cava - aorta
Vena cavas → Right Atrium → Right Ventricle → Pulmonary Artery → lungs → Pulmonary Vein → Left Atrium → Left Ventricle → Aorta → all body
Why do you think Ventricle walls r thicker than Atrium walls? If blood is pushed too much in an atrium, it can go back in ventricle it can't. Blood needs more force - whole body.
Pulmonary artery - Only O2 poor blood artery
Pulmonary vein - Only O2 rich vein.

Mark Twain
7B3-323 SIDI

Alexander Seznyeone
November 13, 1486

What are the characteristics of blood vessels?

Veins carry blood ~~through~~ to the heart, carry deoxygenated blood (one exception), have valves to prevent backward flow, have walls that are thicker than capillaries, but thinner than arteries, have a flattened shape, the largest veins - superior & inferior vena cava.

Arteries carry blood away from the heart, carry oxygenated blood (one exception), have thick elastic walls that expand & contract, have no valves, have the highest pressure, largest artery - aorta

Capillaries - narrowest blood cells - walls one cell thick, connect arteries & veins, food & oxygen carried by blood pass through walls to body cells, waste from body cells - CO_2, Nitrogenous waste, excess water, pass through walls to blood.

Blood leaven heart
ventricle contract

gastric juice saliva liver
gallbladder vein, aorta, bld flow,

Study Bible

Mark Twain
TBI-323

Alexander Longmore
Nov 15, 1888

Gen Characteristics of blood
Red blood cells are disk-shaped, contain the iron compound hemoglobin, produced in red bone marrow in long bones, hips, vertebrae and skull, transport O2, also called erythrocytes.
White blood cells have no particular shape (amorphic), sometimes can move out of blood vessels to surrounding cells, engulf bacteria, have an increased number when infections are present, are also called leucocytes, formed in the marrow & lymph glands.
Platelets are irregularly shaped, colorless & smaller than red blood cells, aid in the clotting of blood, also called thrombocytes.
Plasma is the liquid part of blood, are 9/10 water and straw color, contains inorganic (nonliving) minerals, digested food are in plasma as glucose, fatty acids, glycerol & amino acids.